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VOL. 7—NEW SERIES NO 299.

# The Times.

RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY FEBRUARY 2, 1894.

## THE TARIFF BILL PASSED.

By a Vote of Yeas, 204; Nays, 140; the  
Measure Gets Through the House.

## SPEAKER CRISP VS. EX-SPEAKER REED

The Two Political Giants Close the Debate  
Pro and Con—Unprecedented Large At-  
tendance—Wilson's Great Oration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—As the hour of  
meeting of the House approached to-day,  
the galleries were crowded to the doors,  
the sides were used as seats, the doors  
presented the appearance of living pyra-  
mids, and back of them were a solid  
mass of humanity, hoping against hope  
that they might some time get within  
sight and hearing distance of the closing  
of the great tariff debate. The elevators  
ran to the gallery floor heavily laden with  
human freight, but no one was able to  
get exit from them through the living  
wall of straggling, jostling, and waver-  
ing that went solidly to the ele-  
vators.

**Speaker Crisp's Foreful Reply.**

Mr. Crisp said: "The Democrats, who voted against the  
bill, are embarrassed by the vast  
assumption that is here remembered, embarrassed by the idea that I may not be able to  
meet the expectations of my friends, I yet still undertake, within the period  
allowed by the rules of the House, to reply to and to make plain to this House  
the errors contained in the argument to  
which they have just listened. I assume that the cause of protection has no more  
able advocate than the gentleman from  
Maine. That argument had again been raised by the gentleman from  
Maine in his speech to-day, thirty years  
after the close of the war. He had been  
unusually free, at least in the main, from  
bias, from appeals to that kind, and  
in a confession that his argument is  
weak, indeed when he must abandon the  
field of reason for that of prejudice. (Ap-  
plause.)

**The New Tariff Will Affect Labor.**

The Speaker pointed out the various  
changes of argument advanced by protec-  
tive advocates in support of the tariff  
system, the last one of which is that it  
is necessary to the welfare of labor. The  
Democratic theory is that free competition  
in production will more steadily en-  
courage workmen than when it is restricted.  
We say that \$1.20 a day for three hundred  
days in the industry of cotton goods  
to \$2 a day for two hundred days in an  
industry controlled by monopoly. For  
thirty years, said Mr. Crisp, the Democ-  
ratic party had been endeavoring to re-  
gain power. They held out to the people  
the promises and hope of reduced taxation,  
and after full and free argument the  
people entrusted them with power to  
effect their promises.

**Mr. Crisp's Answer.**

The gentleman from Maine, who is un-  
der the impression which he is un-  
able to answer, passes it by with some  
bright and witty saying and thereby in-  
vites and receives the applause of those  
who believe as he does. But the gentle-  
man does not attempt, the gentleman  
has not to-day attempted, to reply to the  
real arguments that are made in favor  
of free trade and more liberty to com-  
merce. The gentleman points to the pro-  
gress of the United States, he points to  
the rate of wages in the United States,  
he points to the aggregated wealth of  
the United States, and then he says:  
All this we owe to protection. But he  
gives you no reason why we owe it to  
protection. He gives you no reason why  
protection in the United States, because  
wages are high in the United States,  
therefore protection makes high wages.

Mr. Crisp said that this form of argu-  
ment had been met and overthrown years  
ago by the gentleman from New York  
(S. S. Cox), from whose well known  
speech on this topic Mr. Crisp quoted.  
**A Great Oration to Mr. Wilson.**

Mr. Wilson (Dem., N. Y.) made the point of no quorum, and  
the roll was called, disclosing the  
presence of Mr. Reed, who had been  
absent from the gallery during the progress  
of the call the House was twice disturbed  
by noise in the gallery, until finally the speaker had to order the  
roll call suspended, while he admonished  
the galleries to preserve order and di-  
rected the doorkeepers to clear the  
spaces about the doors. In pursuance of  
this order a policeman entered the gallery  
directly opposite the speaker, and behind  
the baricade and then for some  
time to get out himself. Finally, after  
a noisy struggle, he managed to escape  
a noisy struggle, he managed to escape  
the crowd in possession.

The House then went into Committee  
of the Whole and took up the question  
pending when the House adjourned yes-  
terday. Mr. Wilson's motion to adjourn  
the House divided. Messrs. Wilson and War-  
ren (Dem., N. Y.) then took their places  
as tellers, and the motion was agreed  
to—19 in the affirmative, and none in the  
negative.

The question then recurred on the  
amendments to the barley schedule offered  
late yesterday afternoon. These were  
an amendment by Mr. Wilson, raising  
the duty on barley from 20 to 25 per cent.,  
and on barley malt from 25 to 30 per cent.,  
and several others including Mr. Wil-  
son's amendment. None were added,  
which were defeated as fast as vote upon  
them could be taken. The House was  
divided upon one of them when the hour  
of 12 arrived, and, in accordance with the  
special order, the committee rose, and  
the chairman, Mr. Richardson (Dem.), re-  
ported to the Speaker that the House had  
under consideration House Bill No. 360,  
to reduce taxation, and had adopted sev-  
eral amendments.

**Speaking in Order.**

The Speaker then announced that, under  
the special order, three hours would be  
allowed for debate.

By this time the jam in the corridors  
had become so great that progress in or  
through them was difficult and very im-  
possible. The diplomatic and executive  
galleries filled up under the pressure for  
seats by others than those for whom they  
are generally reserved, and the demand  
upon Speaker Crisp by members for ad-  
mission of their wives and daughters was  
high above him. Finally, by tacit  
consent, the door was opened to the visitors,  
and they took their places in the  
lobby behind the rail, so that from  
the rear seats in the hall back to the  
side of the chamber in the gallery there  
was banked a mass of humanity utterly  
unable to move and almost unable to  
breathe, comfortable respiration was an  
impossibility. The speaker recognized Mr.  
Reed, of Maine. This was the signal for a  
spontaneous outburst of applause, which  
the Speaker made an effort to check.  
Cheers and applause rang out over the  
galleries, which continued to increase.  
Few speakers in the House have ever  
had such an audience hanging upon  
their words. There was not a vacant  
space in the House, and here and there  
throughout the hall were bits of  
color indicating the presence of ladies.

Several members of the Senate came  
over to witness the scenes in the lower  
house, while among the distinguished visi-  
tors in the galleries was Cardinal Gib-  
bons, easily recognized by his flaming  
red skull-cap and neck-cloth, and on the  
floor was Bishop Newman.

**Mr. Reed's Speech.**

Mr. Reed stood for a while quietly and  
self-possessed beside his desk, the eyes  
of all eyes, and with the enthusiasm  
had subsided, began slowly and  
elegantly the delivery of a long and  
carefully prepared argument against the  
bill.

He said that in this debate, which had  
already extended over many weeks, one  
remarkable result has already been  
reached—a result of the deepest impor-  
tance to this country. That result is the  
bill before us is odious to both sides  
of the House. It affects with favor no  
where and commands the favor of  
neither side. On this side we believe  
that while it pretends to be for protec-  
tion it does not afford it, and on the  
other side they believe that while it looks  
toward free trade it does not accomplish it.  
Those who will vote against this bill  
will do so because it opens our markets  
to the destructive competition of for-  
eigners, and those who vote for it do  
so with the reservation that they will  
instantly devote themselves to a new  
cause against whatever has been made  
of the bill on the other side, whether by  
gentlemen who were responsible  
only to their constituents, or by  
the gentleman from West Virginia,  
who ought to have been steady by his  
sense of responsibility to the whole  
country, have one and all, with rare  
exceptions, placed their authors uncon-  
sciously, except for temporary pur-  
poses, on the side of unrestricted free  
trade. It is evident that there is no  
ground for that hope, and by so  
many moderate men that this bill, had  
it, would be a resting place where our  
manufacturing and productive indus-  
tries, such as may survive, can re-  
establish themselves, and have a sure foun-  
dation for the future, free from party  
bickering and party strife. Hence, also,  
there can be no foundation for that ery,  
so handily raised, that this bill should  
be passed at once, because uncertainty  
is worse than any bill can possibly be.  
Were this bill to pass both branches to-  
day uncertainty would reign just the  
same.

**The House Market Issue.**

Proceeding to discussion of the house-  
market issue, Mr. Crisp said it was a  
failure, as demonstrated by the experi-  
ence of the country. A century of protec-  
tion had not developed a home market  
for more than one-third of the cotton produced  
in this country. They say that putting raw wool on  
the free list and reducing the rate on woolen  
goods will reduce the price of wool.  
The speaker said, when he claimed  
as results of the protective tariff, that  
when there are strikes in protected  
industries, when gaunt famine stalks abroad  
in the land, they change these upon  
the consumer. They say that putting  
lumber on the free list will not reduce  
its price, but when the Republicans put  
sugar on the free list it did not reduce  
its price. (Applause on the Democratic  
side.) They say that the protective tariff  
on cotton does not give the farmer a  
better price for his tobacco, and yet has  
not increased the price of cigars. But the  
most wonderful effect of this tariff, the  
most inexplicable case that has ever come  
under my observation, is the effect upon  
the price of the oldest member. The appliance  
which broke out in frequent intervals  
during the speech overleaped all bounds  
when Mr. Wilson tried to take his seat.  
Cheer after cheer rang out again and  
again, men threw their hats and papers  
in the air, and women their handkerchiefs.  
Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas,  
embraced the speaker, and a crowd of  
demonstrative admirers, headed by  
Messrs. Bryan, of Nebraska, and Tucker,  
of Virginia, raised Mr. Wilson upon their  
shoulders and carried him in triumph  
out of the hall and to his committee  
room.

Amid the din and confusion of the  
House the Speaker announced that debate  
was closed and that, pursuant to the  
special order, the House would vote upon  
the amendments. Pending this, Mr. Bur-  
roughs called attention to the fact that the  
House could not transact any business  
while the House was in such an uproar.  
This was accordingly ordered, and in ten  
minutes after the completion of Mr. Wil-  
son's speech the House was cleared of its  
visitors and had subsided to its usual  
state of comparative tranquility.

**Wilson's Amendments Adopted.**

The Speaker announced that the vote  
would first be taken on Mr. Tawney's  
amendment raising the duty on barley  
from 20 per cent. to 22 cents per bushel,  
and on malt from 20 per cent. to 22 cents  
per bushel.

The yeas and nays were ordered on  
Mr. Tawney's amendment, and it was de-  
feated—yeas, 129; nays, 16.

Mr. Wilson's amendment, raising the  
duty on barley from 20 per cent. to 25  
per cent, and on barley malt from  
20 per cent. to 35 per cent, was  
then voted on and agreed to—yeas, 205;

Separate votes were demanded on the  
protective amendments, adopted in Com-  
mittee of the Whole. By Mr. Johnson  
(Ohio) on the 29th instant, providing  
that the wool paragraph should take  
effect August 2, 1894; Mr. Charles W.  
Stone (Rep., Pa.) on the amendment  
striking out the reciprocity clause of the  
petroleum schedule, and by several New  
York Democrats on the income-tax amend-  
ment. The other amendments (including  
the two important amendments to the  
sugar schedule, the repealing the bounty  
on sugar and putting refined sugar on  
the free list) were agreed to, on a voice  
vote.

There was a difference of opinion as to  
which amendment to the wool schedule  
should be voted on. Mr. Johnson's (Dem.,  
O.) provided that the wool schedule should  
take effect immediately after the bill is  
passed. This was agreed to in Committee  
of the Whole, but subsequently, at Mr.  
Wilson's instance, adopted another amend-  
ment striking out all the first two words  
of the Johnson amendment and in-  
serted August 2, 1894, for wool raw and  
manufactured.

The gentleman from Maine had declared  
that the corn laws, although passed  
nominally in behalf of the English farmer,  
were really for the benefit of the aristocracy,  
who were the land-owners. "Let me tell  
you also that the tariff laws nominally in  
the interest of the workingmen are really for  
the benefit of the manufacturer."

Referring to the Aldrich report quoted  
by Mr. Reed, Mr. Crisp said the gentleman  
from Maine had not told all that he  
showed in it. In effect, he argued, the  
industries the wages of workmen had  
increased, while in fifteen protected in-

dividuals, while in fifteen protected in-

this bill professed to open to the manu-  
facturers a new era of prosperity, and  
professed to be made in the interest of  
some of them, the moment it came to be  
defended on this floor the great bulk of  
it could not be defended on any other  
ground than the principles of free trade.  
Hence, in this discussion the precise terms  
of this proposed act count for nothing,  
and we are left to the discussion of the  
whole bill.

This question may not be decided  
here and now upon these principles, but  
the ultimate decision by the people can  
have no other foundation.

At the close of Mr. Reed's remarks a  
deafening wave of applause rolled through  
the House, and a magnificent basket of  
roses, a tribute from the Republican mem-  
bers of the House, was borne up on the  
aisle on the shoulder of a page. When  
the cheering had subsided, the preceding  
officer, Mr. Hatch, was recognized, but  
he was unable to go before the Speaker  
with his report, and the consequence of  
Mr. Crisp standing at the desk of Repre-  
sentative Clark of Mo. In the first aisle  
of the Democratic side, a position cor-  
responding to Mr. Reed's, on his side, was  
the signal for an outburst of enthusiastic  
cheering.

**Speaker Crisp's Foreful Reply.**

Mr. Crisp said: "The Democrats, who voted against the  
internal revenue bill with the income-tax  
feature, were:

Bartlett (N. Y.), Belthoofer (Pa.), Braw-  
ley (S. C.), Campbell (N. Y.), Causey  
(Del.), Clancy (N. Y.), Cockran (N. Y.),  
Compton (Md.), Cooley (N. Y.), Covert  
(N. Y.), Cummings (N. Y.), Dailey (Ia.),  
De Forest (Conn.), Dunn (N. J.), Dunphy  
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O'Neill (Mass.), Price (Ia.), Price (Ia.),  
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